## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not Fourn relected communications.

4 DV ERTISEMENTS renewed every day; advertisements increde in the Weikling Herald, Family Hiskald, and in the Chifornia and European Editions.

JOB PRINTING exceeded with neutness, cheapness and described the control of the Chifornia and European Editions.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-THE DUKE'S WA MIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.-THE POPE OF ROME. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, NEW YORK AND BROOK

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Marriage a Lot-LAURA KEENES THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway.-Out

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Afternoon WOOD'S MINSTREL BUILDING, 561 and 563 Broadway-Ethiopian Songs, Dances, &c.—In and Out of Place. MECHANIC'S HALL, 427 Broadway.—BRYANTS' MINSTREI
—NEGRO SONGS AND BURLESQUES—SEIZE OF LUCK NOW.

CAMPBELL MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway.-ETHIOPIA PALACE GARDEN, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.

New York, Thursday, October 28, 1858.

## The News.

An appalling tragedy occurred at the residence Mr. Francis Gouldy, a retired merchant, residing No. 217 West Thirtieth street, on Tuesday night. he eldest son, Frank, a young man, nineteen years Id, returned home about ten o'clock, after all the family had retired. His father chided him for keeping such late hours and spoke to him about his ex travagant course of living, when the youth retired to his room, vowing vengeance on the whole house hold. Arming himself with a hatchet knife and pistol, he soon afterwards proceeded to execute his hellish intention. Descending to the bedroom where his father was sitting, he struck him in the head with the axe until he was insensible; then turning upon his mother, he attacked her with the same weapon; then his brothers, Nathaniel and Charles, aged fourteen and six years, who ran assistance of their father, were The attention of the fiend was then assailed. called to the two servant girls, Joanna Murphy and Elizabeth Carr, and they in turn were also horribly butchered; and finally the wretched young man wound up the night's attrocities by blowing his brains out with a pistol. Out of the six persons injured, probably four will die from the effects of their wounds. Two of the sufferers are already at the point of death, namely, Mr. Gouldy and Joanna Murphy. Altogether, the affair was one of the most horrible butcheries ever perpetrated in a Christian community. Elsewhere will be found full details of the shocking affair.

The California overland mail which left San Francisco on the 1st inst. arrived at St. Louis on Tuesday evening. A despatch under the telegraphic head contains a brief synopsis of the news which is one week later than the accounts received by the Panama route. The most important feature of the intelligence is the report of a battle in Oregon between a body of three hundred troops, under command of Col. Wright, and five hundred Indians in which the latter were completely defeated. The troops sustained no loss whatever. The steamer St. Louis is now due at this port from Aspinwall, with the semi-monthly Pacific mails and treasure shipment, and details of news to the 5th inst.

The steamer Pacific arrived an hour and thirty five minutes after midnight vesterday morning. from Galway via St. Johns, N. F., with three hundred and thirty-seven passengers and a full cargo. Among them were Lord Bury and lady and private secretary, and Arthur Napoleon, a pianist of European celebrity. The former gentleman is at the St. Nicholas, and will remain in town until Monday next, when he proceeds to Canada to negotiate a union of the Provinces. He has also full powers to conclude mail contracts with our government. A dinner was given the day preceding the departure of the Pacific, at which Arthur Roebuck, Mr. Lever, Mr. Grimston, Mr. Ennis and his lordship made speeches highly laudatory of the new bonds of commerce uniting Ireland with North America. The present line is greatly to be enlarged in consequence of the pressure of business, one hundred passengers having been left behind for want of accommodations. The Pacific was delayed for two days at St. Johns to enable the noble Viscount to meet the Legislative Council of Newfoundland to settle the terms of a subsidy, which we believe was signed and perfected during his lordship's stay

The British steam frigate Valorous, Capt. Sir W. C. Aldham, K. C. B., left this port yesterday for Greytown, with Sir Gore Ouseley and family and Secretary of Legation. Sir Gore Ouseley goes out as British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary on a special mission to Central America. Our correspondent in Tampico, Mexico, dating on the 19th and 30th of September, furnishes some very interesting facts concerning the late raids made on foreign traders by different generals of the contending armies. Under the pretext of force ing a repayment of what are called government duties, the most daring violations of the personal liberties of traders have been effected. Foreign in tervention was loudly called for.

We understand that several English gentlemen representing parties in England who have invested in a railroad scheme in money and iron, have come out in the Persia to examine into the matter. The appearance of these financiers has created some stir in Wall street and elsewhere, and may lead to some interesting developements.

The National Horse Exhibition yesterday was a most brilliant and spirited affair. The attendance of spectators was greater than on the previous days, and the proceedings elicited universal appro bation. So far it is a decided success, and augur well for the future. Among the visiters present was Governor King, who was on the judges' stand the greater part of the afternoon, and manifested a

lively interest in the proceedings. The Rev. Henry Bleby delivered a lecture last evening at Dr. Cheever's church to a large audience results of West India emancipation. He presented a considerable amount of statistical information to prove that it had been attended with the most beneficial effects, both in a material and moral point of view. Our report is crowded out by

the pressure of other matter. The Commissioners of Emigration held their usual weekly meeting yesterday. A communication from the Health Officer at Quarantine, urging the necessity for providing, in view of the ap proaching cold weather, better accommodation for the sick and the Quarantine employes, was re ceived, read and appropriately referred. The num ber of emigrants arrived at this port this year to the 27th inst. is 68,789, a falling off 89,620 as compared with the arrivals during the corresponding time in 1857. There are 1,102 persons in the institutions under the charge of the Commissioners. The balance of the commutation fund at present amount

In the Supreme Court yesterday two suits for

demages brought against the Harlem Railroad Company were decided. The first was the case of Mr. Weldon, who was knocked down by horses he longing to the company, at the Thirty-first street depot: and the second was a suit brought by the wife of Mr. Weldon, who was with her husband at the time of the accident. Both the plaintiffs received personal injuries in consequence of the alleged neg-ligence of the driver of the horses, who was an employe of the company. Excessive damages were not claimed, and the jury gave verdicts for the plaintiffs of \$500 and \$1,000, in the cases respect

ively.

The trial of Dr. Cobel, charged with causing the death of Mrs. Amelia Weber, a married woman, by producing abortion, was concluded yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and resulted in the acquittal of the accused.

At the business meeting of the Association of the Alumni of Columbia College held yesterday at Hope Chapel, Henry J. Anderson, M. D., was chosen President for the ensuing year. The public meeting was held in the evening, at which Theodore Sedgwick delivered an address on "National Education," and John McMullin a poem on the history of young Captain Nathan Hale, who coming from the American army into New York city as a spy upon the English army, then quartered here, was caught and hanged in Chambers

The Board of Education held a special meeting last evening. A communication was received from the school officers of the Fourth ward, announcing that they had awarded the contract for the masor and carpenter work on the new schoolhouse to be erected in Oliver street to two contractors, who had agreed to do the work for \$25,900, and asking the Board to confirm their action. Two protests were submitted from other contractors against the action of the school officers, on the ground that the contracts were not awarded to the lowest hidders by the school officers of the Fourth ward. After a good deal of debate the matter was referred to the Finance Committee. A resolution appropriating \$16,000 for the purchase of lots in Fourteenth street, in the Seventeenth ward, whereon it is proposed to erect school buildings, was adopted. Con siderable debate arose out of a resolution to pay contractors for printing a bill which the Presiden of the Board had refused to sign, on the ground that the description of paper used was not specified in the bill in question. A resolution was at length adopted, however, authorizing the President to sign the bill. The Chairman of the Finance Committee submitted a resolution directing the City Chamberlain to place \$100,000 at the disposal of the Board for the payment of teachers' salaries, and the resolution passed. Some minor matters were also taken up and disposed of, and the Board adjourned.

The sales of cotton yesterday embraced about 1.00 bales, based upon middling uplands at 125cc. The in crease in the receipts at the Southern ports amounts to about 237,000 bales compared with those at the same time last year, and the total increase in exports to foreign ports, over and above those for the same time last year, counts to about 40,000 bales. The supplies from British India this year are expected to be light, and far below the usual average. The effects of the late rebellion had no doubt interfered more or less with production, while peace having been restored with China, would create a de mand for shipments from India to her ports. The me dium and better grades of flour were rather firmer, with more doing. There was a speculative inquiry for wheat and prices were sustained, with more doing. Corn was decidedly firmer at the close, with larger sales. Pork opened firm, but closed with less animation. Sales of mess were made at \$17 a \$17 12½, but closed duil at \$17. Prime ranged from \$14 25 to \$14 50. Sugars were steady, with sales of about 1,000 hhds, and 140 boxes a rates given in another place. Coffee was firm, but quiet. The stock of Rio and Santos in this market embraces about 7,000 bags, and a total of all kinds of about 82,250 do. Freights were steady, with moderate engagements 10,000 bushels of corn were engaged for Liverpool at 53/4.

The Gathering Events in Central America-Departure of the British Minister to Nica-

Sir William Gore Ouseley, the British Minister to Central America, left yesterday, with his family and suite, for San Juan del Norte, on board the British steam frigate Valorous. We are advised that he will find at San Juan a large portion of the British West India fleet to back up his demands or intentions in that quarter, whatever they may be.

It is a little curious that so many events are gathering around the port of San Juan at this time. Mr. Ouseley and the British fleet are on their way there : several American vessels have already collected in that port, and General Lamar is expected to go down from San José, the capital of Costa Rica, to confer with the Commodore ; the Atlantic and Pacific Canal Company despatch their first steamship with transit passengers on the 6th of next month and General Walker has announced "to his friends and the public generally" that he will depart as a peaceful emigrant on the 10th of November. All these things indicate that we may have a pretty lively time on the Nicaraguan isthmus during the coming winter.

There has been no hint given of what are the intentions of Mr. Ouseley and his government; but he has passed about eleven months at Washington, during which time, if he has employed his time well, he has found out pretty thoroughly what the intentions of our government are in that quarter. It is supposed that he had something to do with the non-abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty last winter; and the documents and comments upon them which we re-published yesterday from the French journals, indicate that the combined cabinets take a deeper interest in Central American questions than has hitherto been admitted. The Patrie assumes that the European interests, as opposed to American interests in Nicaragua, are those of civilization; and in the assertion that "England and France are united for the sustainment of good laws," it gives us a rehash of Lord Clarendon's celebrated declaration in Parliament, that the policy of the entente cordiale is to rule the policy of the whole world.

In these recent publications in Europe there have been a good deal of misrepresentation and gratuitous abuse of the United States and its policy, chiefly on the part of the enslaved French journals, which would seem to indicate a disposition on the part of the speculating statesmen of Paris to take a hand in the Belly contract. They take the ground that all the grants by Nicaragua to American citizens have lapsed or expired, and that the Belly grant is now the only valid one. Here may be seen the true cause of the gathering of forces and diplomatists at San Juan del Norte. It is well known that on the 6th of November the first remission of passengers under the Stebbins contract will go from New York, and that about the 15th of that month they will arrive at San Juan, for the purpose of crossing the Isthmus. Our government has made known to that of Nicaragua its determination to have that route open to the commerce of the world, and to protect our citizens in their just and legal attempts to open it. Martinez and Mora have appealed to Europe for protection in their efforts to keep the route closed, and Mr. Ouseley no doubt represents the sitente cordiale on the scene of action. We do not believe that any serious interference with the American enterprise is intended, but the desire is to have a negotiator on the ground to take advantage of any new complications that may

arise in case of a collision between our representative there and the Nicaraguan authorities.

In these calculations of the European diplomatists a new clement will enter from the advent of Walker. He intends to depart from this country as a peaceful emigrant; and it is not at all unlikely, if his plans are well laid, that he may get off with several hundred men. With these, if not stopped, he will no doubt attempt to go up the river; and how far such a proceeding will succeed must b judged by the success of the last expedition. Should he be stopped by an English force at San Juan, or in the river, it will probably be just what he is seeking, for it would create a sympathy for him in this country which he does not now possess, and be productive, in the end, of most important results, leading, perhaps, even to serious complications with Great Britain.

All of these things combine to set forth in trong and objectionable lights the refusal of Congress to grant authority to the President to use such force as was proper in the settlement of our pending Central American questions. Had this been granted during the last session there would not now have been left a reason for a filiouster to stand upon. The Transit route would have been opened long ago, the Belly contract would never have come into existence, and we should have seen no gathering now of diplomatic clouds, British fleets, and filibuster expeditions at San Juan. In this, and in not abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, Congress made two great mistakes, which it may have to correct during the coming session.

W. H. Seward and His Impudent and Hideous Revolutionary Doctrines.

We have received a report of the late speech of Senator Seward at Rochester, and according to the leading points thus communicated it appears that the political ultimatum of this arch agitator is the absolute extinguishment of slavery within the limits of the United States, at all hazards and reckless of consequences. The late disastrous defeats of the Northern democracy have emboldened him to throw off the mask, and he now stands boldly before us a more repulsive abolitionist, because a more dangerous one, than Beecher, Garrison or the Rev. Dr. Parker.

On the subject of slavery, Mr. Seward contrasts the intentions of the framers of the constitution with the subsequent tendencies of the government under the control of "the aristocracy of slavery." Upon this point we think that "the intentions of the framers of the constitution" are so very clearly indicated in the constitution itself that no man, except a fanatic, a fool or a demagogue, can misunderstand them. Thus the continuation of the African slave trade for a term of years, the clause relating to fugitive slaves, and the clause counting in three-fifths of the slave population of the slave States in preference to their Congressional representation, are clauses which not only recognize but encourage and protect the institution of slavery. Bold. therefore, as Mr. Seward has become in the character of the great anti-slavery champion of the North, he yet falls short of the frankness of Garrison, who flatly repudiates the constitution of the United States, the teachings of the Bible, the laws of the State and of society, and everything else which may stand in the way of the political equalization of all races, colors, sexes and conditions of the human family.

But the time has come when Mr. Seward thinks he may safely declare that "this country must eventually be wholly free or altogether slave territory." Upon this assumption he argues that the Southern "slave power" and "its great ally." the democratic party, must be pushed to the wall, or they will not stop short in their aggressions until African slavery shall be fastened upon the free States themselves. To this end the next move of "the slave power" will be the revival of the African slave trade, and the next the nullification of all State laws which may interfere with is a frightful picture; but mark how plain a tale will suffice to put down the brazen-faced impudence of this political charlatan.

The movement set on foot in the South some time ago, by a pack of sectional agitators of the same grade as Master Seward, has been effectually extinguished by this very administration which our unscrupulous Senator can only recognize as a tool of the "slave power." The stringent laws of Congress against this African traffic were brought forward as the unanswerable argument upon the subject; and there the movement in question ended. The traffic can only be revived through repeal of the existing laws. which make it piracy. And how are they to be repealed? The great mass of the Southern people are against the repeal; but if they were united for the repeal, what could they accomplish against the present overwhelming preponderance of the North in both branches of Congress? The free States, as against the slave States, now stand as 17 to 15. By the year 1860 they will probably stand as 21 to 15, including the present embryo free States of Kansas, Nebraska, Oregon and Washington. And then Delaware and Missouri are in a rapid transition from slave labor to free labor, under the same fundamental law of political economy which has changed from slave States to free States all the old Northern

It is neither to "Southern aggressions," nor to the "slave oligarchy," nor to the democratic party, on the one hand, that we can charge the extension of slavery; nor is it to the anti-slavery movements of the North that we must look for the suppression or the limitation of slavery. The institution is regulated by the universal law of compensation. It did not pay in the old Northern States, and it was abolished; it would not pay in the new Northern States, and it was excluded; it does pay in the tobacco, cotton, rice and sugar producing States of the South, and there it has been continued and extended. And thus, under the federal constitution, the laws regulating the abolition and the extension of slavery are the fundamental laws of labor, climate, products and compensation.

Under the compacts of the constitution, and under these fundamental laws, free labor and slave labor will quietly and peaceably regulate their own metes and bounds; but under the doctrine of Mr. Seward, that all the States of the Union must be converted into free States to prevent them all from becoming slave States, all existing laws upon the subject, human and divine, are disregarded and defied, and the programme of a bloody revolution between sections and races is pronounced. His "equality of all men before hyman tribunals" is a necessary feature of this general programme; but to bring it about the existing constitution of the Union must be superseded by the active agencies of sectional coercion, a coercion which we all know can never be attempted without hazarding the immediate contingencies of disunion and civil war.

This is the entertainment to which Mr. Seward

has at length invited us. He impres all the great and important achievements of Mr. bu chanan's administration in behalf of law and order, and peace and wurity, at home and abroad, and casts away all the practical interests of our people, financial and commercial, to keep alive the slavery agitation for his own benefit as a sectional agitating demagogue intent upon a revolutionary nomination for the next Presidency. But a seditious and mischievous speech. such as this of Mr. Seward at Rochester, puts a new face upon the general isssue of our November election, which cannot be safely disregarded by any man devoted to the barmony of the Union, or to the prosperity of our State and its commercial and industrial pursuits in all their extensive ramifications.

In this view of the subject, a vote for Morgan ceases to be a vote for the Kansas humbug of 'popular sovereignty" and against the administration, and it becomes or will be considered a vote for Seward and his pretensions as a New York candidate for the Presidency, and involving the endorsement by his State of his platform. which requires the extermination of slavery from the Southern States to prevent the estab lishment of slavery in the North. Our merchants, our farmers, our mechanics, our manufacturers, our banking and railroad men, and our industrial people of all classes, should thus consider the consequences which are likely to follow the nomination of Seward for the Presidency, before they cast a vote next Tuesday which may contribute to bring him and his hideous revolutionary principles into the field.

THE LAST HORRIBLE TRAGEDY-SOCIAL DE-MORALIZATION OF OUR PEOPLE.-We are again compelled to perform one of the most painful duties of the public journalist, and to lay before our readers the particulars of one of the most shocking murders that has ever stained the criminal calendar. On Tuesday evening, a boy of nineteen years attempted the killing of his whole family, and subsequently committed suicide. The father, who was the first object of the murderer's fury, is a man of wealth and good social position, and it cannot be pleaded in mitigation of the crime that the fratricide had not had proper opportunities for mental and moral discipline. t may be truly said that no one can contemplate such a tragedy as that above alluded to without a shudder; but that is not enough. We wonder and grow sick at heart on reading about the results of our own criminal negligence. Within the past few years crimes against the person and property of respectable citizens have multiplied in a far greater ratio than that of the increase of popuation, and yet no efforts are made to stay the crimson flood. The courts of justice are paralyzed. Murderers receive the greatest consideration, and are entitled, apparently, to any number of trials they may ask for. If a jury cannot agree, the criminal is generally allowed to go free, in order to save trouble; or if he is convicted, supplementary proceedings are resorted to in order to weary out the prosecuting officers. The lower order of offenders are thus taught to look upon the criminal law as a broad avenue through which a clever attorney can easily drive a coach and four, and there is no stay to the hand that draws the knife or shoots the pistol. If a magistrate-and there is onehas the courage to do his duty, and the intelligence to understand it, his efforts are neutralized by the intrigues of politicians or the inefficiency of the code. The truth is, that all these horrible atrocities spring from the rapid political and social demoralization of our people They see the rulers of the land, men whom they have been taught to look up to as the wisest and the best, sheltering and defending the most atrocious blackguards and the blackest criminals. They see high federal and State officers consorting with thieves, bullies, pimps and pickpockets. ch latter gentry are well aware that through the argument of the fist, revolver or bowie knife. they hold in their hands the tenure of office for their patrons. So long as they can pack primary meetings and brow beat timid voters they enjoy an inviolable sanctuary and run no risk of being punished for their crimes, howsoever flagrant they may be. The political bullies may have their fights unmolested, and if they happen to kill some one there is always a power behind the law stronger than the law itself. Neither are their employers a bit better than the tools with which they work. We see leading politicians selling out Congressional districts as coolly as the butcher divides an ox, bargaining for so many thousands of voters as if they were slaves on the auction block. Again, in the nomination of Herrick for Congress we see a man placed before the people as a candidate to represent them in the national councils after having been indicted for bribery, and the price of his vote as an Alderman fixed on the records of the Court of Sessions at one hundred dollars. He will be a worthy successor in the sliding scale of Matteson, whose price, according to all accounts, was one thousand dollars. A half score of officials are called upon to plead in the Sessions to indictments charging them with wholesale robbery of the city funds, and public confidence in our elected rulers is entirely demolished. The pulpit itself shares in the general demoralization, and the parsons preach the worship of the almighty dollar rather than that of the Almighty God.

When the shepherds go astray, what can be expected of the sheep? In the reply to this pertinent inquiry can be found the causes of the rapid social demoralization which brings about such shocking tragedies as that which we this day record.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TAXPAYERS' PARTY-A NEW FEATURE IN THE CHARTER ELECTIONS .-The tax paying interests are at length waking up. To a sense of oppression are succeeding practical measures of relief. It was all very well to strive indirectly to check the mal-administration of city affairs, but the evil was of too great magnitude to be arrested by palliatives-The remedy, to be effective, should be radical, and this truth the tax payers have at last recognized.

We were the first to point out the quarter from whence this remedy was to be applied. We endeavored to impress upon the general body of tax payers the fact that there was no special providence for their relief, and that if they desired to lighten their burdens they must, in the words of the proverb, help themselves. Up to Monday last we observed no practical recognition of the value of this advice. We are now but too well content to admit that the tax payers of New York are at last in a fair way to attain the position which we have always contended for, namely, that those who contribute to the city revenues have a right to control the city expenditure.

The grounds for this hopeful prospect are these:-In the first place, the taxpayers declare themselves resolved to act in the approaching

charter election as an independent party; and in the next, they are prepared to supply the sinews or ar for any contingency to which this determination may lead. Such are the conclusions of the report agreed to by the Committee of Arrangements appointed by the taxpayers, and which was presented at the meeting on Monday night. Time press, the sub-committee were only able to present a portion of their report on that evening, and this embodied the two recommendations specified. Both were enthusiastically adopted, and it w. s agreed to raise a fund of \$100,000 to fee law ers to prosecute every case of delinquency that may occur for the next ten years in the city experditure. It was resolved, in addition, that no man's name should be placed on the taxpayers' ticket which should be taken from amongst active politicians. or men whose claims should be pressed upon them. The committee next went to work and summed up the amount of capital which they had authority to represent in this movement. At the lowest estimate they calculated it at \$75,000,000; but if we take the large body of taxpayers who sympathize with them into account, this sum forms but a small proportion of the aggregate.

Now that the taxpayers' party is fairly inaugurated, it only remains for us to impress upon them the importance of the resolution agreed to by the committee, not merely to disregard the claims of politicians, but to consider the pressing of all such claims as a sufficient ground of disqualification in candidates. The taxpayers have nothing whatever to do with political questions or interests; for however much Kansas may bleed. that or other political issues will not help to arrest the hemorrhage in their own pockets. They must steer clear of the Tammany Hall men and the ward politicians, for the one will compromise them in movements having no affinity with their objects, whilst the others will join them only to squander for their own benefit the funds which are to be raised to protect the revenues of the city against peculation and jobbing. If they pursue this course the taxpayers' party will exercise an important influence over if they do not entirely sway the charter elections-a result which we contend is easily within their reach.

## THE LATEST NEWS.

Our Special Washington Despatch. THE GATHERING AT SAN JUAN DEL NORTE—SURVEY OF VENTOSA BAY—THE AUXILIARY VESSELS OF THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION-FEES OF DISTRICT ATTOR-

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27, 1858.

It is feared in diplomatic circles that the appearance of the British West Indian fleet, and General Walker's emigrants at the same time, at San Juan del Norte, will lead to serious complications between England and the United States. The Walker men are to go as emigrants; and if the British, at the request of the Nicaraguan government, molest them, that act will most likely involve England with this country. Much will depend upon Sir William Gore

The steam frigate Saranac, now at Panama, proceeds to Veatosa, the Pacific terminus of the Tehuantepec route, to take the soundings of that harbor, to ascertain its adapta bility to embark passengers and freight.

It is said here that Viscount Bury, who is a passenger by the Galway steamer Pacific, is to visit Washington to effect some arrangement with Postmaster General Brown for the carrying of a portion of the European mails. It is more likely that he is going to Canada to make some such arrangement there, and also to see what prospects there are for a connection of the new overland route to Fraser river with the Galway line. There is no truth in the reports of Mr. Preston having

declined the mission to Spain which he so recently ac cepted, nor truth in the rumors of changes to take place

The United States steamer Arctic will take the officerand crew of the steamer Mettacomet, of the Paraguay fleet, from here to Pensacola. Part of the crew will b shipped in Baltimore and part here. The officers and crew of the Memphis, one of the chartered steamers for the Paraguay expedition, will be transferred to the Canada one of the last chartered. The Memphis is unseaworthy.

It is said that the Secretary of War has concluded a con tract for Burnside's breech loading carbine to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars. This arm was recomnded by the Board of Examiners, at West Point, in July

The Attorney General has decided that District Attor neys, according to the act of Congress of 1858, can only eccive pay at so much a day-five dollars for each day service-in examination of persons charged with crim no matter how many cases are examined in a day.

THE GENERAL NEWSPAPER DESPATER. WASHINGTON, Oct. 27, 1858.

There is no doubt but that Admiral Kellett has instructions from the British government to prevent filibustering expeditions into Central America. The indications ar hat the President will shortly issue a proclamation with view to prevent the violation of the neutrality laws.

The Secretary of War has received a despatch from Gen. Twiggs, confirming the heretofore published accounts of a fight with the Indians in Texas, and will take it diate measures for increasing the military force in

State.

The California mails via Telluantepec were to have left

You Orleans to day. The company expect to deliver

Arrival of the Pacific Overland Matt-One Week Later from San Francisco. THE INDIAN WAR IN OREGON-BATTLE AT FOUR LAKES AND DEFEAT OF THE SAVAGES. Sr. Louis, Oct. 27, 1858.

The overland mail, which arrived last night, brough! otters to October 1, but no San Francisco papers. The Les Angeles Vineyard, of the 2d inst. is, however, to

hand. It contains an account of a battle at Four Lakes, Oregon, on the 1st of September, between three hundred troops, under Colonel Wright, and five hundred Indians in which the Indians were completely routed, with the less of seventeen killed and many wounded. The troops ustained no loss whatever.

The Oregon State Legislature met at Salem on the 13th September, and adjourned sine die, thus giving up the State organization until the regular admission of Oregon nto the Union by Congress.

Delazon Smith and L. F. Grover, who have been elected to represent the State in the United States Senate, were

about leaving Portland for Washington. Several attempts had been made to set fire to Holland. There is no California news of interest in the Los Ange

The Minnesota Election.
Cmcaoo, Oct. 27, 1858.
The St. Paul (Minnesota) Pionesor, of the 25th inst., state that definite returns from every part of the State, excepting one district, indicate that the Legislature will stam thus:—House, democrats, thirty nine, republicans, forty Senate, republicans, fifteen; democrats, twenty-one. New York Congressional Nombation

The American General Committee have nominated Jo D. Livingston, of Albany, for Congress, in place of Jor Shear, withdrawn.

Death of Lieut. Geo. L. Wheeler.

Lieut, tico L. Wheeler, formerly of the Japan i lion, and recently attached to the revenue cutter fied here yesterday. He was a native of Pennsylv

Yellow Fever at New Orleans. New Origans, Oct. 27, 1858. The deaths in this city yesterday by yellow fever we The Yellow Fever in Savannah

SAVANNAR, Oct. 27, 1858.
deaths in this city to-day were three, two of which Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

Stecks steady. Pennsylvania From 12%; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43%.

NEW ORIEANS, Oct. 27, 1858. Cotton active, and advanced 34c.; sales to-day 13,500 bales at 1154c. a 1134c. for midding. Molasses 2235c. Batrimore, Oct. 27, 1858. Flour is very dull; Ohio and Howard street, \$5 12% a \$5.25; City Mile, \$4.75 a \$5. Wheat steady. Corn dolf old white 70c. a 75c. Whiskey 224ce. Provisions quiet. Cotton declined %c, sales to day 2,800 bales.

Cotton—Sales to day 1,600 bales at 10%c, a 11%c, thank market closing firm.

Flour quiet at \$5 1214. Wheat unsettled. Corn scarc

Flour quiet at \$5 12%. Wheat unsettled. Corn scarce. Whiskey firm at 22c. a 225c.
CINGINIARI, Oct. 27—6 P. M. Flour unchanged. Whiskey firm at 185c. Provisions firm. Hogs—Sales unimportant; \$5 76 for future delivery.

Flour firm. Wheat buoyant and advance 1 2c.; sales 63c. Corn active at 52c. Oats firm. Shipments to Buffa lo—18,000 bushels wheat, 32,000 bushels corn. Shipments to Oswego—28,000 bushels wheat. Receipts—300 bbis flour; 23,000 bushels wheat, 19,500 bushels corn.

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BUFFALD, Oct. 27—P. M.

Flour in fair demand and market steady; sales 1,000
bbls. at \$3.55 for common superfine Illinois, \$4.50 a \$4.62
for good to choles superfine Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and
Canadian, \$5.a.\$5 for for the range of extra and deuble
extras. Wheat in moderate demand and market steady:
sales 11,000 bushels at \$1c. for Club, 90c. for No. 2 red
winter Illinois, 98c. for red winter Ohio, 85c. for Canadian
club. Corn in good demand and market better; sales
30,000 bushels at 57c. a 58c., in part to arrive, market
closing very firm. Barley quiet at 65c. Oats steady at 46c.
a 46c. Whiskey steady at 20½c. Canal freights—36c. os
flour, 12c. on wheat, and 11c. on corn to New York. Receipts for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 12,108 bbls,
wheat, 2,704 bushels; corn, 5,000 bushels. Shipments—
Flour, 7,125 bbls.; wheat, 49,211 bushels; corn, 25,256
bushels; cats, 7,020 bushels.

BUFFALO, Oct. 27—6 P. M.

bushels; cats, 7,020 bushels.

Buffalo, Oct. 27—6 P. M.

Flour—Demand fair; quotations steady; sales 1,500 bbs. at \$2.55 for common superfine Illinois; \$4.40 a \$4.62½ for good to choice extra; \$5.50 for double extra. When in good demand; market firm; sales 60,000 bushels, at \$1.50 at \$7.50. for common to extra Milwakie club; 90c. for two rowed winter Illinois; \$1 for white Michigan; 98c. at \$1.50 at 57c. at 68c. partly to arrive; market closing firm; sellers asking 60c. No sales of other grain. Whiskey firm at 20½c. Canal freights unchanged. Receipts in the last 24 hours—3,500 bbis. flour, 1,100 bushels wheat, 50,000 bushels corn.

Shipments by canal—6,900 bbis. flour, 42,000 bushels wheat, 36,600 bushels corn.

System of the street of the st

There was another crush at the Opera last night. From

ceiling to parterre every available inch of space was seen room. The "Figlia di Reggimento," always a favorite, was, in this instance, doubly attractive, from its known adaptability to Mile. Piccolomini's powers. Owing its popularity rather to its action and sprightliness than to the scientific merits of its music, it is admirably suited to of which her style is made up. One must see her Maria to fully comprehend how she has taken such a hold of the public favor. It is different in its expression from that of Jenny Lind, Sontag, Thillon, or any of the singers who have preceded her in it. They rendered the action subordinate to the vocalization. Piccolomini subordinates

subordinate to the vocalization. Piccolomini subordinates the vocalization to the action. It is impossible to describe the thousand little artifices of manner, all so apparently antural in their character, of which her impersonation of this rôle is composed. With all her iminitable grace she still conveys the true version of the part—that of a young girl, roughly brought up, but yet full of exquisite tenderness and feeling.

Of a performance made up of so many minute shades it is, of course, difficult to give any correct idea. The usual standards of comparison and criticism will not apply to it, and it must accordingly be witnessed to be appreciated. Of Mile, Piccolomini's execution of the classen lo dice there was not much to be said apart from her by-play. The coursen partir was charmingly given, the sentiment being as truly expressed as in the guyer moreaus. Jenny Ilind and Soutag may have sung it better, but they certainly could not have pleased more, so perfect is the manner of this admirable artist. The "Quando il destino," in the second act, as well as the concluding aria, were rendered with the same winning grace, and the whole performance conveyed the idea of something sparkling and brilliant, without ever being able to realize the manner in which the efforts were produced.

Signor Tamaro, the new tenor, has a pleasing rather than a powerful voice. It wasseightly affected by hoarseness, and we were not therefore in a position to judge

Signor Tamaro, the new tenor, has a pleasing rather than a powerful voice. It wapsalightly affected by hoarseness, and we were not therefore in a position to judge fairly of his capabilities. We are of opinion, however, that the nervousness of his debit over and his cold removed he will grow in the favor of the public.

The Sulprizio of Formes was, as may be imagined, marked by all the breadth and vigor which usually distinguish his performances. In his hearty enjoyment of the part he created a fresh incident by badly tearing Mile. Piccolomini's robe and then improvising a scene to enable her to et'll adjusted.

adjusted. choral and orchestral arrangements were excellent. The choral and orchestral arrangements were excellent, ind the mise en scree left nothing to be desired. At the lose of the opera, as indeed at the end of the first act, Mile. Piccolomini was called before the curtain to receive he cultusiastic tributes of the audience.

THE OPERA AT RATIMORE.-An error of the telegraph mused the announcement in vesterday's Hoxard that the trakosch Italian Opera Company was performing at the Philadelphia Academy. The director of that troupe commenced a series of performances at Baltimore, (Holliday Street Theatre.) on Saturday, with Parodi, Brigneli and Amedio, in the "Trovatore." On Monday Coison sung the "Traviata," and on Tuesday Mme. de Wilhorst was announced in the "Puritani." The artists go to Wash-ington to-night, and open in Philadelphia with the "Tra-viata" en Monday evening. The Baltimore season had been highly successful at last accounts.

Re-OFENING OF BURION'S TREATER.-This house will be opened for the winter season next Monday. Rumor says that Mes Vandenhoff, daughter of the celebrated tra-gedian, will be the first star.

READING OF THE COURTSHIP OF MILES STANDON .-- Pro essor Longfellow's freshest poem will be read this evening at Dodworth's rooms, by Miss Virginia Vaughn, of whose elocutionary abilities we hear good accounts. Miss Vaughn, it is said, makes the reading desk a first step towards the footlights, and intends soon to make her didn't upon the

Doctor Cobel Acquitted of the Charge of Man slaughter and Malpractice.

Oct. 27.-The People vs. Charles Cobel.-The translation f the letters sent by the defendant to Mr. Weber, respect ng his wife's iflness, were read by the District Attorney, which were published at the time of the inquest. For the defence Drs. Alexander B. Mott, Alanson S. Jones

and other physicians were called, and testified that, from

the testimony of the medical men adduced on the part of the prosecution, they considered that the symptoms could arise from other causes than that with which the accused was charged; that these symptoms frequently arise from natural causes, and that the deceased lady might not have been pregnant, but may have suffered from disarrangements to which the sex is subject.

Counsel naving summed up, the Judge charged the jury clearly upon the law, but cautiously leaving the facts for them to decide upon.

them to decide upon.

When the jury were in deliberation about two hours they came into Court, and asked the Judge what the nature of the offence would be if they found that there was an abortion, and that the child was not quick at the

time?

The jury again retured, and after a brief absence brought in a verdict of not guilty.

Upon the rendation of the verdict a very affecting scene took place between the defendant and his young wife, (a lady apparently about thirty years of age—he is fifty-eight,) and he exclaimed "Oh, God!" with a grateful heart.

cart.
In the early part of the day the Grand Jury presented number of indictments. The District Attorney said there was still a large amount of business to be sent fore them, and the Grand Jury again retired.

Letter from Mr. Anson Herrick. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

You do me an injustice in stating that any charge is pending against me growing out of an indictment found by the Grand Jury. In 1855, in the midst of a great re form excitement, when the community seemed to demand s municipal victim, a Grand Jury was formed, which, by a bare majority, was induced to find bills of indictmen against me and seven or eight other members of the Common Council. I was put upon trial upon a charge of bribery, and the case was before the Court of Oyer and Terminer for a full week. Judge Roosevelt presided Terminer for a full week. Judge Roosevelt presided James T. Brady and James R. Whiting were my couns... The District Attorney exerted his utmost powers to obtain a conviction, but failed, notwithstanding the strong prejudice of the Court against me. This failure to catabilish the charge against me induced the District Attorney to enter a nolle procesus, and there the matter terminated. The circumstances of that trial are well known to the community, and I am perfectly willing they shall all be re-stated in your columns, if my enemies believe they can profit by their reproduction in the canvass for member of Congress in the Eighth district. I believe that I maintain as good a social standing in this city—where I have been an active business man and politician for twenty-two years—as any candidate now before the people for Congress; and I only write this that you may be enabled to correct the misstatement that any charge is pending against me, of any kind, in our courts. I do not think you intend to misrepresent me, and I trust you will not besitate to do me justice.

ANSON HERRICK.

ANSON BEDRICK Navat Intelligence.

The United States sloop of war Plymont Dabigren, sailed from Tampico for Vera Cruz and. Officers and crew all well.

The sloop of war Marion, Commander Thos, W. Bresselled from Loando August 51, bound North. Officers cruw all well.